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REPORT OF ENGINEER BENNETT

Good Reservoir Sites On Streams Flowing in to Goose Lake.

ADAPTED CHIEFLY TO ALFALFA.

Development Leagues Anxious to Assist the Government in This Work.

In answer to a request by the Lake County Development League on December 5, 1905, for a copy of the report to the Reclamation service on the reclamation projects in this valley, made by Mr. S. G. Bennett engineer in the Reclamation service, A. P. Davis, Acting chief engineer, sends the following:

Los Angeles, Calif., July 7, 1905.

Mr. J. B. Lippencott,

Klamath Falls, Oregon.

Dear Sir:—I reached Lakeview, Oregon on the morning of June 24th, and spent the day meeting Mr. Steiner and other members of the Lake County (Oregon) Development League and in making inquiries in regard to the different streams and possible reservoir sites, etc. On Sunday, June 25th I drove from Lakeview to a point between Drews and Dry Creeks near the California State line, and arranged for saddle horses, guide, etc., for a trip in the watersheds of these creeks.

DRY CREEK.

A reservoir site was discovered on Dry Creek near where it leaves the mountains. The area of the tributary watershed is between 40 and 60 square miles. The dam site is approximately 100 feet wide on the bottom and about 350 feet wide at the 80 foot level above the stream bed. The walls of the canyon are composed of lava rock. The reservoir site is quite narrow. The grade of the creek above the site, however, seems to be small. There are several better reservoir sites above this point, but the tributary watershed is small.

DOG LAKE RESERVOIR SITE.

An excellent reservoir site exists at Dog Lake Valley on Dog Lake Creek, a tributary of Drews Creek. The present lake is about one and one-half miles long and from 300 to 600 feet wide. The dam site is only 20 feet wide on the bottom and 150 feet wide at the 40 foot contour. A cross section of the dam site up to the 40 foot elevation is given. There is loose rock in the bed of the stream and on the slopes but no bed rock in sight. The area of the watershed tributary to this lake was estimated as 36 square miles by Mr. Wilshire, an ex-register of the U. S. Land Office at Lakeview. From my ride through the western portion of the watershed and the valley, I think it must be much less than this amount. The elevation of the valley is between seven and eight thousand feet. The regulating weir would probably not need to be more than 10 feet high and no doubt could be built for a few hundred dollars. The greater part of the valley is owned by Cox and Clark and is part of what is known as X. L. Cattle Range. It is used in the summer for pasture for "beef cattle." The use of the valley as a reservoir site would do little damage to the property as a range since the water would probably be drawn off during the month of July.

DREWS CREEK.

A reservoir site exists at the lower end of Drews Valley. The dam site is located about four miles above the point where the creek debouches upon the plains. This creek has the largest water shed of any stream emptying into Goose Lake. The dam site is about 120 feet wide at the bottom. The right abutment is a lava cliff about 50 feet high. The left abutment is about 30 feet high. Above this elevation the dam would be five or six hundred feet long. A second reservoir site located at the point where Drews Creek leaves the mountains was examined, and a cross section made of the dam site with hand-level and tape. This cross section is here given. It is claimed that the fall of the creek above this point averages 12

feet to the mile. If this is true this site would have considerable capacity but probably not enough to justify the construction of as large a dam as would be necessary at this point.

COTTONWOOD CREEK.

A reservoir site exists on Cottonwood Creek. It is located about ten miles northwest of Lakeview. There is already a small dam at this point. Apparently the best location for a dam would be four or five hundred feet below the present dam site. This location seems to me to be the most advantageous observed during the reconnaissance. The watershed of Cottonwood Creek above this point contains from 60 to 80 square miles of well wooded area. The average elevation of probably between 6000 and 7000 feet. There were 7.23 second-feet of water flow in this stream at the time the examination was made. This is said to be not more than one-third of the average flow at this time of the year.

THOMAS CREEK.

A reservoir site exists on Thomas Creek. A cross section of the dam site is here given. The basin above this dam site is not as large as that on Cottonwood Creek but is of sufficient size to justify an instrumental survey to determine its capacity or to determine the possibilities of diverting this stream into Cottonwood Creek. The elevation of the bed of Thomas Creek seems to be several hundred feet greater than that of Cottonwood. It may be possible to divert this stream by a short canal and tunnel.

GENERAL REMARKS.

As far as I could determine, there has never been a map made of Lake county, Oregon. The accompanying blue print gives approximately the area of the various watersheds tributary to Goose Lake and the area of the irrigable land situated on the northwest shore of this lake. These areas must be considered as approximately only. The greater part of the land that could be irrigated is in private ownership, most of the public land being in rolling hills bordering the stream courses and would be difficult to irrigate. The land is apparently quite fertile. The grain crops look well. Small patches of alfalfa seem to indicate that this should be the principal crop grown in this vicinity. The soil is from one to three feet deep and is underlaid by hard clay, which seems to become saturated during the wet season. This hard pan can be readily dug with a spade when it is wet and can be penetrated by the roots of alfalfa and trees.

About three out of five of the homesteads in this vicinity have been abandoned because the people could not make a living upon the land without water for irrigation.

On the whole I think that the prospects of a possible reclamation project in the vicinity of Lakeview are sufficient to justify a topographical survey of the reservoir sites on Cottonwood, Thomas and Drews Creeks to determine the cost of reclaiming land in Oregon along the northwest border of Goose Lake.

The people of this vicinity are very much interested in the latter and express their willingness to do every thing possible to help the project along. There are several organizations which have for their purpose the development of the county. There is very little irrigation done in this vicinity. Small patches of wild hay are irrigated along the stream courses by putting in temporary dams. There would be few complications on account of water rights. A portion of the land belongs to the old Military Road Company. Mr. W. H. Shirk, who represents this Company in Lakeview, says that the Company would be willing to dispose of their land at reasonable rates.

100 acre tracts in the vicinity of Drews Creek are for sale at from \$500 to \$1000, according to improvements. The highest price asked for land, as far as I was able to hear, was \$12.50 per acre.

The reason I did not make investigation in the Land Office in order to determine the amount of public land in this vicinity was that I thought this information could probably be obtained at less cost from the Register or the Receiver of the Lakeview Land Office. I have no doubt the Lakeview Development League would gladly furnish this information.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) S. G. Bennett.
Engineer.

It is quite noticeable that the days are getting longer.

THE DEVELOPMENT LEAGUE MEETS.

Proposition to Borrow Money From Government for Reclamation Purposes.

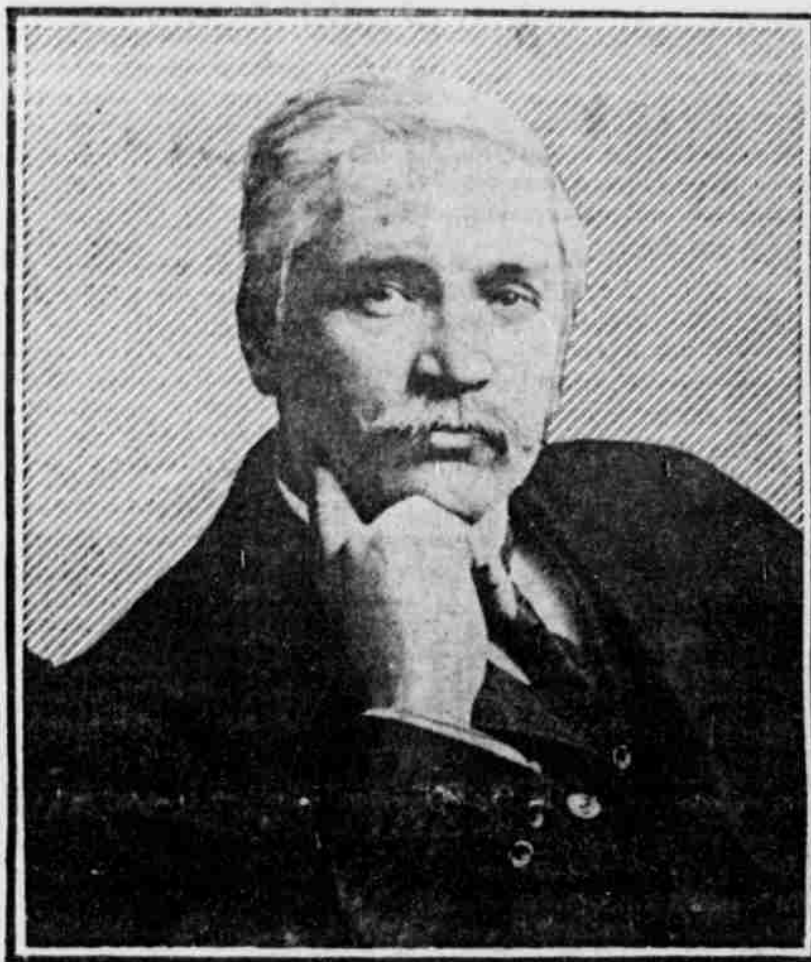
At the regular meeting of the Lake County Development League, held last Saturday evening at the Court house. Some very important business was taken up in the matter of irrigation.

Hon. T. F. Dunaway, Vice-president of the N-C-O. Ry. Co., and Hon. Jno. M. Crawley, traffic manager of the same road were made honorary mem-

The memorial referred to in the above communication follows:

"Whereas, A great area of some 70,000,000 acres of the western half of the United States, is desert land, totally unfit for settlement and cultivation without reclamation by irrigation, and

Whereas, The irrigation of these lands by individual pioneers and or-



WILLIAM H. BERRY.

The new treasurer elect of Pennsylvania, who declares that he is "going to lift the lid and see what's in it," referred to the allegations that the state treasury of Pennsylvania holds more worthless paper than ready money. Mr. Berry's slogan in the recent campaign was, "Thou shalt not steal." He is mayor of Chester and is a Democrat and a prohibitionist. He is over six feet tall and is as big mentally as he is physically. For twenty years he has been a local preacher for the Methodist Episcopal church.

bers of the League and elected vice-presidents. These gentlemen have demonstrated a deep interest in the development of the country through which their road is projected, and for this reason they were elected to the League.

During the discussion of various matters of importance to the county J. N. Watson gave the members present a surprise. He produced a communication from the Wenatchee Commercial Club, of Wenatchee, Wash., which follows:

Wenatchee, Wash., Dec. 26, 1905.

To all Commercial Bodies, the Press, Associations of Manufacturers, Business men, Transportation Companies and all Friends of the Reclamation of Arid Lands of the United States of America.

GREETING:—In view of the many worthy irrigation projects which the reclamation bureau of the government is unable to undertake because of a lack of funds at their disposal, the undersigned irrigation committee of the Commercial Club of Wenatchee, Washington, most respectfully submit for your hearty co-operation in an effort to secure concerted action by all friends of irrigation to bring about the desired end. Kindly read it, study the questions involved, and in the spirit which has prompted our sending it to you, act, persuade others to join you, pass resolutions, circulate petitions, and bring to bear upon your representatives in Congress every bit of pressure possible in order that that body may authorize the treasurer of the United States to lend to the reclamation service from time to time such funds as may be necessary to hasten the day when the desert may blossom and bloom like the rose.

"Signed by the Sub-committee of the Wenatchee Commercial Club Irrigation Committee.

ganized private capital, has already reached its reasonable limit, and sociologic and economic questions involved and occasioned by the congestion of European immigrants and our native, landless wage-earners in the great trade centers both east and west, thus providing a vast empire where a few acres well tilled are sufficient to maintain a large family in comfort and even in affluence, has become an issue of great moment to the whole people of the United States, and

Whereas, Many meritorious projects for the reclamation of arid lands by the federal government, have been temporarily or wholly abandoned or have not been investigated by reason of a lack of funds, and

Whereas, The slow accumulation of funds through natural channels of the reclamation service, will postpone the undertaking for many years to come, and

Whereas, To take proper care of foreign immigrants and to carry out these plans for the betterment of our people at home, the nation should expend every year at least as much as is now being spent on foreign exploitations, Isthmian canal, and our naval and military establishments, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the business men and farmers of the Wenatchee and Columbia river valleys, through and by their duly authorized committee, urge that the national government make appropriations, as loans to the reclamation fund, adequate to construction of such irrigation systems as may be found practicable for construction by the reclamation service; and it is further urged that government proceed with all expeditions practicable, to complete surveys and make the necessary plans and estimates for the construction of such irrigation systems in order that these lands may

be made available as rapidly as actual settlers will take them, build homes thereon, and repay the government for the cost of construction."

Signed by the Sub-committee of the Wenatchee Commercial Club Irrigation Committee.

The petition prepared for signers as follows:

To the Honorable Congress of the United States: The undersigned, citizens interested in the matter of reclaiming the arid lands of the West, would most respectfully petition that your honorable body enact legislation at the present session, authorizing the treasurer of the United States to lend to the reclamation service from time to time such funds as may be necessary to construct all irrigation systems found to be practicable by the reclamation service, and your petitioners will ever pray:

Held By Sheriff.

Some days ago Sheriff Rinehart received authority from San Francisco to look out for Charles S. Wallace, and arrest him if he appeared here. On last Saturday morning C. S. Wallace arrived here on the Western stage and registered at the hotel. Soon after his arrival the sheriff took him in charge and wired the San Francisco authorities.

The following item appeared in the San Francisco Bulletin of Jan. 31st.

The police hold a warrant for the arrest of Charles S. Wallace, who was formerly in the employ of the Gray-Lang-Stroh Company, commission merchants at 73 California street. Felony embezzlement is the charge against Wallace, and the complaining witness is A. G. Lang, his former employer. Mr. Lang says that Wallace was employed as a salesman by the firm, and was intrusted to make collections. On Saturday last he collected \$80.70 and has not been seen since. The warrant of arrest was issued by Police Judge Mogan this morning.

Charles S. Wallace is a son of — Wallace, who once resided in Lakeview. Young Wallace is about 17 years of age.

Mines are Bonded.

Man Whorton and S. Gallagher were up from Pine Creek last Friday. Both gentlemen informed us that the little town of Pine Creek gives every evidence of a boom next summer. Mr. Gallagher is in the hotel business there and looks forward to a prosperous season next year for his home. He informed us that the sale of the Wade-Reed mine mentioned in The Examiner last week, was a sure thing, and that the boys had received \$1000 each down, and were to get \$4000 in six months, and the balance of \$52,000 in two years. He says that some expert mining men who have been there about three months tell him the prospects are good; even better than many other mines they know of that have developed into immensely rich mines. Everybody hopes that further development will actually bear out these statements, and they have but a short time to wait now to learn the result of thorough investigation.

Trouble in Paisley School.

Last week The Examiner made mention of the Paisley school as not being in a prosperous condition. Prof. G. M. Paul, principal of the schools, resigned his position last week, and passed through Lakeview the latter part of the week on his way to the Willamette valley. It seems that sentiment is divided there as to who was really in fault, some believing the teacher in the wrong and some hold out that the boys whom the Prof. caused to be expelled, were responsible for the trouble. Miss Lemburger, who is teaching the primary department, will continue for a while, at least. An effort is being made to secure a teacher for the unexpired three months of the term.

Telephone to Bly.

The telephone line from Lakeview to Bly is now an assured thing. There has been about \$1700 subscribed in Lakeview and the paper will be presented to those living along the proposed line, and the promoters are assured that quite a number will subscribe. At any rate, we are advised that the scheme will go through without a hitch. A meeting will be called within a week or two for the purpose of organizing. Final preparations will be completed at the meeting and construction work will begin as early in the spring as weather conditions will permit.

FINISH EDUCATION AT HOME.

Lake County Might Put Finishing Touches On at Home.

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS GOOD.

Best of Educational Facilities are A Necessity to Proper Development of Minds.

There isn't a county in the whole state of Oregon that is in a better financial condition than Lake county; don't pay a dollar interest on borrowed money, don't pay taxes on half the real value of its property and the levy is only 16 mills on what it does pay. The county is rich. Its educational facilities are as good as those of any other county—if there is one that doesn't maintain a high school, or in which is located a normal school supported by the state. No county or community can boast of absolute perfection in educational matters, unless it be equipped with every possible facility, which must include either a high school, academy or normal. While we may have the very best of common public schools, there is a limit to the efficiency of service they render. At this limit there exists a necessity for something higher. This necessity falls upon every pupil in the county when the limit is reached, and every pupil is thus effected by the lack of possible school facilities.

The intellect of every pupil in the county is an asset of the county, and a duty thus devolves upon the county to develop that intellect as though it were a gold mine or an untilled expanse of fertile soil. Lake county has as good a right—and better by way of priority—to the honor of turning out superior minds, trained to perfection and a class of robust intelligence that would forever stand as a credit to the people of the county.

Lake county can boast of raw material for statesmen, educators and in fact the power that makes ends meet in the world and assures longevity of the nation. To transport this raw material to some other climate for the purpose of turning out the finished article, at a time in life when nature is putting on the finishing touch to robust manhood and womanhood, is impairing that strength and robustness that nature so kindly endows the youngster of Lake county with.

Some time ago we remember of reading an account of lung and general vitality tests made at a preparation school, where it gave the 'pupil of Eastern Oregon, upon his arrival at the schools, a large per centage of vitality over pupils from other climates. The lungs were stronger and all tests were more satisfactory. This superior health condition could be retained if the finishing touches of education could be put on and allow the pupil to remain in his native climate until fully developed in manhood.

The matter of health and vigor, while the greatest feature, there are others that should appeal strongly in favor of maintaining such educational institutions within the county as would preclude the necessity of going abroad to be educated. The matter of cost to those sending their children away, consequently cost to the county, and the precaution that must necessarily be taken to provide proper homes for pupils who go away to school, in order to insure safety against contact with unwholesome surroundings.

Born at home, raised at home, educated at home—when you have a home in an invigorating climate like Lake county, is a God send to the rising generation and a comfort to the parents.

We do not need to mention that Lake county needs a high school to make obvious the subject of this article. We hope that each reader and taxpayer will study this question, and if comment suggests itself. Space is at your command.

A forlorn hope is no hope at all. There is nothing of merit that is not worth an effort.